FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1837. [NO. 1049.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
id during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
r the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
nued till forbid, and charged accord-

the Editor must be post paid.

To Hire.

Y Negro Girl, a good house servant.
t this office.
37. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

scriber gives notice to all whom it may
n, in shipping, receiving, and paying
the Cape Fear between Wilmington
ville, that he is compelled to raise the
up his Boats. By a careful examina-
siness of the steam boats on our river,
tors all agree, that there is nothing
prices of carrying. The expenses
are paid monthly; the Tolls increase
ous amount and must be paid. After
lve months, by the most rigid econo-
Owners are satisfied by fair experi-
cannot make a surplus sufficient to re-
ts. This is the season that the mer-
paring to go North to purchase his
consider it the proper time to advise
rate I will agree to bring his freights
ell prepared to do a part of the carry-
the river, having a good Steam Boat,
w Boats, convenient Warehouses on
the river, and will receive and for-
down, freights at the following rates:
on the amount of the freight bill, the
aid when the Goods are delivered—all
North Carolina notes.
alified Agent will attend in Fayette-
business of the concern. I wish those
o suffered by the loss of the John
observe this notice particularly, as it
atter impossible to pay them that loss,
increase on the rates; also, those per-
e given me the Agency of their Goods,
twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the
sh payment, may change the charac-
derstanding. All now have due notice;
you please. I offer no reference, as I
done a straight business and intend to
old track. Goods will always be for-
the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
37. 48 f

ENCH AND ENGLISH
RDING SCHOOL,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

ildings occupied by this Institution were
ly erected by the Count of Survilliers,
on a hill, immediately opposite his Man-
e, in fact, a part of his splendid Es-
paring them for the reception of Young
hing was omitted that could contribute
alth and comfort.
nches taught, are:—Reading, Writing,
rammar, the French, Spanish, and Ital-
ages, Book-keeping, Geography, Histo-
, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.
pils attend during the Autumn and Win-
se of Lectures on Chemistry and Natu-
phy.
inctive features of this Institution con-
being essentially a French School. All
being taught, as soon as practicable,
e medium of that language.
mmer Session will begin on the 17th A-

REFERENCES.

own.—Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Sur-
cien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.;
C. Harrison; John L. McKnight, Esq.;
ook, Esq.
ton.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev.
aron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq; Hon.
Wall; John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.
Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.
phia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. In-
; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D.; Prof.
Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Sam-
wart, Esq; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm.
Charles Picot, Esq.
on, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.
eans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.
, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.
ti, Ohio—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.
ll.—Major Legate, U. S. A.
s, &c. application may be made, either
, or by mail, to the Subscriber.
A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.
48 6t

NOTICE.

ANT to the last Will of John McAlister,
late of Cumberland County, will be sold
est bidder, in the town of Averasboro',
ay the 10th day of August next, the
belonging to the Estate of said deceas-

on Cape Fear river, including the
on House, near Averasborough.
, Piney Land, joining the first, on
st.
, Piney Land, joining the second,
n as the Pritchet Place.
, on Stoney Run, known as the
l Land.
, on Stewart's Creek, joining Hen-
ra.
, on both sides Lower Little river,
John C. Williams, and known as the
ps' Place.
of twelve months will be given, the
iving bond with approved security.
he advantage of healthy situations, the
erally well timbered. Those wishing
n the Timber or Turpentine business,
ell to examine the premises. Such as
o view the Lands, can have an oppor-
oing so, by applying to the Subscriber,
or Stewart, Esq, near Averasborough.
cres on Lower Little river, can be seen
g to John C. Williams, Esq.
DUSHEE SHAW, Ex'r.
1837. 48 *ts.*
lmington Advertiser will publish the a-
ay of sale.

$10 REWARD.

WAY from the Subscriber on the 6th
nt, a Negro Boy named CHARLES,
years of age. He was purchased in Bal
d will probably try to get back, he is
plectioned, a very peaceable boy, and tells
stories, had on when he left, a white
t, dark Pantaloons, and a round about
his hair was cut from ear to ear, similar
ch ribbon tied round his head.) Any
at will bring him to me, or lodge him in
n this State, shall have the above reward,
dollars if taken out of the State.
HIRAM ROBINSON,
ville, June 12, 1837. 48-tf,

Notice.

THE connection in business under the firm of J. G. & J. H. COOK, expires on the 10th inst. by its limitation.

They have now on hand and offer for sale at cost for Cash, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, MACKEREL, BEEF, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, TOBACCO, together with a tolerable assortment of

DRY GOODS,
CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALSO, A WAGON AND TEAM.

All remaining on hand 1st August, will be sold at auction. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. After 10th inst. the business will be closed by Jas. G. Cook.

Any person having claims against the concern, will please present them for payment, and all those indebted to the concern either by note or account must settle them by 1st August.

JAS. G. COOK.
JNO. H. COOK.
July 3, 1837. 48-1A.

Look at this! $40,000!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. **12.**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
42 20 43 72 12 50 13 21 59 36 19

CLASS No. 13, for 1837,

To be drawn at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co., N. C. on Thursday, 20th July, 1837.

66 No. Lottery,—10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

40 Prizes of	1,000	is	40,000
40 Prizes of	400	is	16,000
40 Prizes of	200	is	8,000
56 Prizes of	100	is	5,600
56 Prizes of	50	is	2,800
56 Prizes of	30	is	1,680
56 Prizes of	20	is	1,120
2296 Prizes of	10	is	22,960
15400 Prizes of	5	is	77,000
18040 Prizes amounting to			$175,160

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
June 27, 1837. 47td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

ROCKINGHAM
MINERAL SPRINGS,
(Frequently called Leonax Castle,)

SITUATED in Rockingham County, North Carolina, directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's, Stage Line, from Washington City to Milledgeville, Geo.; a high, handsome, healthy, and pleasant situation; the water (analyzed by Professor Olmstead,) impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon of Iron, and Magnesia, a solution of excellent MINERAL water; operating as a Cathartic, Diuretic, &c., strengthening and organizing the powers of digestion, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c., excellent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, Debility, Eruptions, &c; invigorating the whole system. It is confidently believed that medical intelligence, if consulted, would recommend this water. The bathing establishment will be in good order.

The Proprietor is thankful, and under obligations to those that have patronized him, and informs visiters to the Springs, stage passengers, travellers, &c., that he will furnish good accommodations, during the approaching summer season; and he flatters himself that he has given general satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore.

JNO. J. WRIGHT.
June 1, 1837. 47-4t.

THE SWEET SPRINGS.

THESE Springs, so long and so advantageously known to the public, having passed into the hands of the Proprietor, are now in complete repair for the reception of visiters. The old buildings have all been refitted in a neat and comfortable manner, and other extensive improvements are being put up. The Baths have been entirely rebuilt, with two large and commodious dressing rooms, which will contribute greatly to the comfort and convenience of those who delight in so luxurious an indulgence. The Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to say any thing of their medical qualities, as the test of sixty years experience has placed them beyond the reach of cavil—and, therefore, will only mention those diseases in which their virtues have been most conspicuous. They have been found highly beneficial in all inflammatory diseases of the murous membrane, lining the stomach, and alimentary canal vs. dyspepsia, acute and chronic diarrhœa, &c. In incipient heptatis, and in all affections of the kidneys, their virtues are proverbial. In those diseases of debility, arising from irregularity, deficiency or obstruction of the uterine system, they stand unrivalled. Much having been said to the detriment of their highly stimulant properties, the Proprietor deems it advisable to adduce one of the cases which came under the observation of hundreds last summer, and which will entirely refute any such objection. A distinguished citizen of Virginia having had a severe stroke of paralysis, by which he lost the entire use of one half of his body, and having visited these Springs for 30 years, determined to try their efficacy in his case. He was brought to the place upon a litter, and, after the internal use of the waters a few days, was placed in the Bath, and after two months further use, he regained the power of volition, and left the Springs able to walk without assistance.

They are situated in Monroe County, 17 miles South East of the White Sulphur, and may be reached in three days from Richmond, via Lynchburg.

JOHN B. LEWIS, Proprietor.
June 23, 1837. 47-4w.

$25 Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber at Bennettsville, about the 15th of May last, a *bald-faced* CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, aged about five years—about fifteen hands high.

The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to me at Bennettsville, or will be handsomely rewarded if they tell me where he is, so that I get him again.

E. J. COSNAHAN.
Bennettsville, 14th June, 1837. 46 6t.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43-tf.

Remedy for Hard Times.

THE Proprietor of the Juliame Manufacturing Company, in anticipation of the present pressure, has, at a heavy expense, erected an Establishment for the manufactory of *TOBACCO.* It is situated in the best Tobacco growing section of this country, and he hopes to be able to put up this most desirable Luxury in a manner and style worthy of public confidence. Having added to the Establishment the most durable and convenient fixtures, the Company is prepared to carry it on to any reasonable extent. As the undersigned is engaged in Mercantile operations, he will, at all times, receive in exchange for Tobacco, any trade common to the country; so that persons living either East, South of West, who have Teams and are fond of the road, may, at any time, exchange their surplus trade upon liberal terms for Tobacco. Groceries are most desirable, but nothing will be refused which is commonly kept for sale; and, it is by way of exchange, that the undersigned proposes partially to remedy the existing scarcity of Money. In view of the increase of Labor, which has been applied to this branch of Domestic Industry, the undersigned has no hope of Reputation beyond the merit of his work. He has therefore discarded all *Tampering,* with a view to perfume or sweeten good Tobacco, and rests his whole chance of success upon the prudent selection and faithful management of the article. The establishment is provided with Teams, and will deliver Loads of Tobacco to *order,* at any reasonable distance, and will deliver quantities of Five Thousand Pounds, or upwards, any where in the United States.

All orders may be directed to the undersigned at Oak Hill Post Office, Granville County, North Carolina.

DAVID J. YOUNG, *Proprietor.*
Young's Store, Granville Co., } 47-6w.
June 7, 1837. }

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 20, 1837. 46tf.

BALL AT SHOCCO.

ON the evenings of the 11th and 12th of July next, there will be a BALL at Shocco Springs.

Shocco Springs, June 16, 1837. 46-4w

Young Lady's Friend.

A FRESH supply of this popular work just received. Also, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to said Firm in said State, has been duly assigned to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.

All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
No. 29, *Broad Street.*
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of May, my Boy SHADRACK, by profession a Trainer of horses and a Groom, he is a bright Mulatto, of a slender form, and about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, he is well known about Raleigh and Halifax, N. C., having formerly belonged to Gov. Burton, and will probably make his way there.

I will give FIFTY dollars for his apprehension and delivery in some Jail, so that I can get him. I will also thank, and compensate any gentleman who will give any information concerning him, and they will please address Doctor William R. Holt, Lexington, N. C., or myself at Lodi, Abbeville District, South Carolina.

WILLIAM EDDINS.
May 25, 1837. 45 6w.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of North Carolina.
200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 44-tf.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837. }

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day,

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished,* an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.
June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

Committed

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 18th instant, a Negro man who calls himself Jim, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very dark complexion, and says he belongs Mr. James Kelly, of Cumberland county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.
Lumberton, June 20, 1837. 46tf

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The late Commencement Exercises of this Institution, were highly gratifying to its friends. A very large concourse of Visiters, of both sexes, were in attendance, together with a respectable number of Trustees, and the whole scene passed off with spirit and interest.

The public Exercises and Exhibitions were held in *Gerard Hall,* so called in honor of one of the most munificent benefactors of the University, a commodious Building with large Galleries, just completed with becoming taste and in good style, by order of the Executive Committee.

On Monday Evening, select Orations were delivered on the rostrum by the following competitors, selected from the Freshman Class, viz: D. Sellars, L. R. Caldwell, J. A. Lillington, A. M. Shipp, W. M. Shipp, W. H. Henderson, J. W. Cameron.

On Tuesday Evening, by competitors from the Sophomore and Junior Classes, viz: D. D. Ferebee, J. Summerville, J. W. Evans, J. H. Headen, W. R. Walker, W. A. Huske.

And on Wednesday Evening, by Representatives, chosen by the two Literary Societies: Messrs. B. M. Hobson, J. J. Jackson, T. D. Meares, representing the Dialectic, and Messrs. J. M. Burke, H. W. Burgwin and W. S. Pettigrew, the Philanthropic Society; and W. J. Long, under the appointment of the Faculty.

These Forensic Exercises were well sustained, and evinced a commendable attention to the study of Eloquence and public Declamation.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Hall was crowded to overflowing, to hear the Hon. Robert Strange, who had been selected to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies. The deep and profound attention, interrupted only by occasional bursts of applause, paid to this chaste and eloquent Address, is the best commentary on its merits. Suffice it to say, that the well earned reputation of Judge Strange as a popular Orator, acquired fresh laurels.

On Thursday (Commencement day) the Degree of A. B. was conferred on the following Members of the Senior Class, viz: William W. Avery, Augustus Benners, Perrin H. Busbee, Peter W. Hairston, George S. Holley, Samuel B. Massey, Leonard H. Taylor, James G. Womack.

The following Order was observed:

MORNING.

1. Prayer, by Prof. Mitchell.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin (second distinction) by James G. Womack, of Chatham.
3. Oration on the importance of Southern Literature (third distinction) by Augustus Benners, Newbern.
4. Oration on the future prospects of our Country (fourth distinction) by W. Hairston, Pittsylvania, Virginia.
5. Oration on the Causes which have retarded the progress of Political Economy in this Country (fifth distinction) P. H. Busbee, Wake.

EVENING.

1. Oration on the Character of the Aborigines of America (sixth distinction) by L. H. Taylor, La Grange, Tennessee.
2. Valedictory Oration (first distinction) by William W. Avery, Burke.
3. Report on the Public Examination.
4. Degrees conferred.
5. Prayer, by Prof. Mitchell.

The Degree of A. B. was also conferred on Mr. Pride Jones, a Member of a former Senior Class; and the Degree of A. M. on the following Alumni of the University:—Henry W. Miller, Lemuel B. Powell, Michael W. Holt.

The Honorary Degree of D. D. was also conferred on the Rev. Basil Manly, of Charleston, S. C. a native of this State, and one of the Alumni of the South Carolina College.

We were pleased to see, that the Public Halls and Rooms of the College were undergoing thorough repair, and will be in a very comfortable condition by the beginning of the next Session. A large accession of Students is promised. About 80 were examined for admission into the Freshman Class alone, and it is confidently believed that at least an equal number will apply for admission, when the College re-opens on 3d August next.

The Board of Trustees, we are informed, have passed an Ordinance that the popular and important science of *Civil Engineering* shall be taught forthwith, and introduced into the system of studies either by embracing it in the present Professorship of Mathematics, or by the endowment of an independent Professorship, as the Executive Committee may deem best.

Upon the whole, the University is evidently in the ascendant. The Students are orderly and industrious, and their intercourse with the Faculty of the most social and liberal kind. A marked improvement in this feature of the Institution was observed, and commented on by all who have been conversant with its past history. We neither saw nor heard, on the one hand, of any instances of overbearing, supercilious contumely on the part of the Teachers, nor, on the other hand, of unbecoming liberties and frivolous levity by the Students. Their intercourse seemed to be distinguished by a mutual spirit of kindness, confidence and affection.

The State may well be proud of the Faculty of the College. A more patient, learned, or devoted body of men to their several Departments, cannot be found.—The Institution, we think, has been extremely fortunate too, in the selection of the successor of its late President, the venerable Dr. Caldwell. When Gov. Swain was first elected to the Presidency, some of the friends of the University considered it *an experiment full of hazard.* Accustomed to look for such Officers among the *reverend Clergy,* to men who had devoted the meridian, as well as the morning of life *to laborious study,* and looking with astonishment at the rapid flight of the new incumbent, to the Bar, the Bench, and the Executive Chair of his native State, they doubted whether he possessed that maturity of character and austerity of demeanor, which seemed to be demanded for the station, or could at once lay aside the seductive charms of political life and popular fame, and assume with patience and complacency the humble *toga,* amid the secluded shades of literary retirement. But all doubt on the matter has been dispelled by the test of experience; and the acknowledged ability, dignity and energy, with which he has administered his Office, and presided over the various Departments of the Institution, is not only gratifying to his friends, but has fully justified the expectations of those sagacious gentlemen who were foremost in pressing the Office upon him. Such we know at least, are the sentiments of

MANY VISITERS.

In addition to the gratifying particulars furnished by "Many Visiters," we learn that the Freshman Class of the next Session will be much larger than for several years past, and that the whole number of Students will considerably exceed one hundred.

P. S. Since the Communication in this paper, on the subject of the late Commencement, was in type, we have received from an attentive friend another account of it, a passage of which we subjoin:

"The Annual Address to the Literary Societies was delivered by Judge Strange, on Wednesday.—The topics that naturally suggest themselves to the Orator as most appropriate to the occasion, having been exhausted by his predecessors, Judge Strange wisely forsook the path of didactic precept, which, however suitable for men who have had large experience of the world in addressing a body of youth, no longer yields matter possessing the interest of novelty, and selected for a subject, "*the Imagination*" and the pleasure and profit to be derived from diligent and skilful cultivation of its powers. An article in a newspaper does not afford room for an analysis of such an Address. It was highly creditable to the native talents of the Orator, and surprised us with the evidence it afforded of such an acquaintance with the more abstruse, as well as lighter branches of mental science and the belles-lettres, as we should not have supposed that, amidst the duties of a laborious profession, he would have found leisure to acquire."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AGRARIAN PRINCIPLES.

What precise meaning is intended in the epithet "Loco Foco," when applied to politicians, we have never been able to understand, it being, like the names given to parties in the National Convention, during the French Revolution, rather a nick-name than a definable term. We have looked with some interest for an authorized developement of the principles of the so-called Loco Focos, to know how to class them in intelligible language. Except hostility to banks in general, and opposition to monopolies, we have hitherto been in doubt as to the extent of their creed. In the account of the proceedings of the Park Meeting, in the city of New York, on Monday last, however, our doubt is solved, by an avowal of principles and purposes as essentially Agrarian as those which were recognised by the legislators of Rome five centuries before the birth of Christ. Witness the following, copied from the account, in the New York Evening Post of Tuesday last, of the proceedings of that meeting:

"Mr. H. E. R. then presented a series of resolutions, declaring, in substance, that the banking system was at war with the interests of society and the Constitution; that a National Bank was not a proper remedy for the evils of the paper money system; that the late suspension act is ex-post facto, and impairs the obligations of contracts; that the Governor be requested to call the Legislature together; that a State Convention be called, to assemble at Utica next September; that *a new Constitution* be proposed, one of the clauses of which should be *that actual settlers might occupy from eighty to two hundred acres each of the public lands;* that the banks ought *to assist poor persons by effecting a settlement on the public domain;* that Congress ought to pass *a land bill with those provisions;* that the meeting would sustain the President in enforcing the payment of specie, and in his pledged hostility to paper money; that the greatest evils of paper money are its vast fluctuations; that all connexion between Bank and State ought to be dissolved; and that all candidates for public offices should be required to sign a pledge to support the above principles.

"The resolutions were adopted *without dissent.*"

The first principle of this creed, the reader will perceive, is the substitution of a new government for the existing government of the State. This is certainly going *radically* to work. A leading feature in this new government is to be a dissolution of all connexion between Bank and State—to which, as a principle, we see no very particular objection. But the second feature is the partition of the public domain among those who now possess none of their own; and to accomplish this purpose the banks (divorced from the Government as aforesaid) are to be made to assist these landless persons "to effect a settlement" on the domain which is to be parcelled out among them. The amount of all which is, that, from those who have property, it shall be taken away; and, to those who have it not, the property of their neighbors shall be given. This *benevolent* principle, resolved upon "without dissent" for the State of New York, is also to be applied to the General Government; for Congress is to be invited to pass a land bill with those provisions.

A Specie-paying Bank.—A merchant of this city having received a check of $10 on the Brooklyn Bank, being for money deposited before the suspension of specie payments, presented it day before yesterday at the Bank, with a demand for specie. The Bank would neither pay specie, nor its own bills. The check was sent a second time to the Bank, but with the same result. Yet, this is a Bank which pretends not to have suspended specie payments. Neither have we. We paid out a silver sixpence yesterday.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Abolition Riot.—A Mr. McKim has attempted an anti-slavery lecture at Salem, N. J. He was interrupted, almost at the outset, by a riot; and though he very considerately, after getting up the excitement, slunk out of it, by postponing his harangue, he was escorted home with a band of tin kettles, cow-horns, and other appropriate vocal and instrumental music. The mob was put into such spirits, that they renewed the entertainment the next day, without waiting for farther provocation on Mr. McKim's part.—*Courier.*

An act to stay proceedings on executions, trust deeds and other evidences of debt, in case of refusal to receive Bank notes.

This Act of the Legislature of Virginia comes within a hair's breadth of making "Bank notes" a "lawful tender"—a breach of the Constitution which the people were scarcely prepared to see perpetrated by the self-styled "Democracy," after all their denunciations of "bank rags," and whining cant about "the constitutional currency!" But they may look out for greater absurdities and inconsistencies.—The humbuggers are creeping out of their "hard money government" position. The Globe has tacked round, and now declares that neither Jackson, Benton, Van Buren, nor any of their men, "ever proposed a currency exclusively metallic," and is busily employed in sounding the public mind on the subject of a Treasury Bank. The Reformer says, "we understand that Kendall has drawn up a plan for a National Bank"—such an one no doubt as will please the Globe, the office-holders and their minions. This plan will probably be submitted to Congress at the extra session. We know nothing of its details but venture to guess it will propose the issuing of Treasury notes, the establishment of loan offices in the States, &c. and thereby create a "monster" Bank which will not mince, but swallow up the liberties of the people at a meal. Freemen, awake!

Raleigh Star.

A successful speculation is oftener an evil than a blessing; it upsets all one's notions of the value of time, of industry, and of money; it is a moral evil, because it violates the law of Nature, which requires that a part of every day, and every year of one's life, should be devoted to procuring the means of subsistence for the day and year; and he who, by what he calls a lucky hit, secures to himself what he calls a fortune, sometimes cuts off from the remainder of his days a wholesome and natural source of pleasure. If he have devoted all his powers and energies to Mammon for the best part of his life, he is sold to him, and can no more live tranquilly, without his stimuli, than can he, who has been excited for years by alcohol, give up the stimulus of drink. Hence, you find such men uneasy and fretful in old age; hence often it is, that they are envious and vexed at the sight of happiness in others; and that they seem to think a poor man has no right to enjoy himself more than they can, *who have earned* a hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. Howe's Address.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

A Spice of the Romantique.—The Baltimore Monument relates that a Lawyer from the West, married a few days since in this State, a lady with whom he had fallen in love some twenty years ago, and whom he had never seen since, until the time of the marriage. The gentleman would have married her at the time he was seized with the tender passion, but for the declaration which she one day playfully made, that she would "never marry a poor man!" Determined to remove this objection to him, he pushed for the West, and after twenty years hard toil, and when the lady had forgotten him, he had amassed sufficient wealth to encourage him to renew his proposal. The lady, luckily, had remained single, his proposal was accepted; they were married, and on Wednesday morning last they left this city for his home in the West.—*Transcript.*

Mr. Randolph's Will.—This long contested case has at length been decided. The Special Court of Appeals, on Monday, affirmed the judgment of the General Court—Judges Brockenbrough and Mason concurring, and Judge Cabell dissenting. This decision establishes the will of 1821, with the various codicils up to August, 1831, by which the slaves of Mr. Randolph are emancipated.

THE RANDOLPH WILL.

The Enquirer gives the following as the most material provisions of the Will of the late John Randolph, as admitted to probate:

The Will of '21, and subsequent Codicils.

"In the name of God, Amen! I, John Randolph of Roanoke, do order this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills whatsoever.

"1. I give and bequeath to all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one.

"2. I give to my Executor a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to transport and settle said slaves to and in some other State or Territory of the U. S., giving to all above the age of forty not less than ten acres of land each.

"To my old and faithful servants, Essex and his wife Hetty, who I trust may be permitted to remain in the State, I give and bequeath three and a half barrels of corn, two hundred weight of pork, a pair of strong shoes, a suit of clothes, and a blanket each, to be paid them annually, also an annual hat to Essex, and ten pounds of coffee and twenty of brown sugar.

"To my woman servant, Nancy the like allowance as to her mother. To Juba (alias Jupiter) the same; to Queen the same; to Johnny my body servant, the same during their respective and natural lives.

"I confirm to my brother Beverly the slaves I gave him, and for which I have a reconveyance.

"I bequeath to John Randolph Clay four hundred dollars annually to complete his education, until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-four years, earnestly requesting him never to eat the bread of idleness or dependence.

"I bequeath to my namesake John Randolph Bryan, my gold watch, chain and seals, and the choice of my horses. I bequeath to his brother Thomas, the choice of two of my horses.

"To William Leigh of Halifax, I bequeath to him and his heirs forever, all the land on which I live, lying between the Owen's Ferry road and Carrington's, Cooke's, Lipscomb's and Morton's lines.

"Also the books, plates, linen, household and kitchen furniture, liquors, stock, tools and every thing as it now stands, hereby appointing him my sole Executor; and I do desire that he may not be required to give security or make an inventory of any thing here, that is, at my mansion house or the middle quarter *(cut out in the original.)* B. Dudley all the interest I have under the will of Mrs. Martha Corran.

"My interest under the will of Mrs. Judith Randolph, I desire my Executor to sell, if he shall see fit, but not otherwise.

"The land above the Owen's Ferry road and the Lower Quarter, and the land I bought of the Reads, to be sold at my said Executor's discretion, and whatever in *(cut out in the original.)*—My debts I give and bequeath to Francis Scott Key and the Rev. Wm. Meade, to be disposed of towards bettering the condition of manumitted slaves," &c., &c., &c.

"Witness my hand and seal. *(Cut out in the original.)* (L S)

"In presence of Richard Randolph, Jr."

[The Codicils to this will are various.]

The 1st is dated the 5th December, 1821—It revokes the bequest to Dr. Dudley, and bequeaths the same to his Executor, to whom he also gives in fee simple all his lots and houses in Farmville, and every other species of property which he died possessed of, saving the aforesaid specification in his will.

(Cut out in the original)

"Amelia county.

"The reason of the above revocation, I have communicated to Wm. J. Barksdale, Esq."

Codicil of January 21st, 1836.—"In the name of God, Amen! I, John Randolph of Roanoke, being of sound mind and memory, but of infirm health, do ordain this codical to my last will and testament, now in possession of Wm. Leigh, Esq. of Halifax county, Virginia, Executor thereof, which said appointment I do freely confirm, with all the bequests made to him therein, and bequests to, and for the benefit of all, each and every one of my slaves, whether by name or otherwise, and all my bequests to him and them, which may be contained in any codicil to my said last will."

The Codicil goes on to make provision for his servant John and wife, and for Juba and his wife, and another woman: "And I hereby request (says he) the General Assembly (the only request that I ever preferred to them) to let the above named and such other of my old and faithful slaves as desire it, to remain in Virginia; recommending them each and all to the care of my said Executor, who I know is too wise and just and humane to send them to Liberia, or any other place in Africa, or the West Indies."

The same codicil revokes every bequest made in his said will or former codicil, except to his Executor, W. Leigh, and his slaves, &c. It also bequeathes to his Executor the land that he had bought of P. Lipscomb's estate—also other tracts of land that are specified in the codicil."

"I give and bequeath to my friend Thomas H. Benton all that part of the tract of land that I bought of Jonathan Read's heirs, that lies on the South eastern section of Roanoke, containing about 600 acres, as a mark of my regard to one whose friendship towards me was not expressed merely in words. I also give him my large pistols made by Wogden and Barton.

"To my friend Dr. John Brockenborough, I leave all my plate made by Rundle, Bridge & Rundle" (10 pieces;) and all the rest of his plate, furniture of every sort, &c., he leaves to Mr. Wm. Leigh—with his books, &c., "except three folio manuscript volumes bound in parchment, which I bequeath to the Master and Fellows (and their successors) of Trinity College, Cambridge, Old England; the first College of the first University in the world."' (These contain the records of the London Company.)

He makes several bequests to his friend Mr. J. Barksdale, including "the choice of any of my mares or fillies"—to R. Kidder Randolph, of R. Island—to Edward Irby, and to Peyton Randolph, —and the rest and residue, of his estate real or personal, he bequeaths to his Executor, Wm. Leigh.

Codicil of 6th May, 1828.]—It re-asserts the will in the possession of Wm. Leigh, and revokes all others.—It also bequeaths three specified tracts of land to Mr. Wm. Leigh, "my faithful friend who has given me aid and comfort, not with words only, but by deeds."—The same codicil makes an arrangement about another tract, favorable to Mr. Wm. Leigh. This codicil concludes as follows:

"As lawyers and courts of law are extremely addicted to make wills for dead men which they never made when living, it is my will and desire that no person, who shall set aside or attempt to set aside the will above referred to, shall ever inherit, possess or enjoy any part of my estate, real or personal."

Codicil of August the 20th, 1831.]—"On the eve of embarking for the U. States considering my very feeble health, to say nothing of the dangers of the seas, I add this codicil to my last will and testament and the codicils thereto, affirming them all, except so far as they may be inconsistent with the following disposition of my estate:

"1. It is my will and desire that my dear niece, Elizabeth Tucker Bryan, shall have my Lower Quarter, with the lands purchased of Coles and wife, and of Allen Gillium's estate, with the mill, and I do heroby bequeath the same to her and her heirs forever.

"2. To my brother, Henry S. G. Tucker, I give and bequeath all my Bushy Forest estate on both sides of Little Roanoke, bought of the Reads, and all my interest in the estate of Mrs. Martha Corran, and my lots and houses in Farmville.

"3. I have upwards of two thousand pounds sterling in the hands of Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, and upwards of one thousand pounds of like money in the hands of Gowan and Marx: this money I leave to my Executor, Wm. Leigh, as a fund for carrying into execution my will respecting my slaves. And in addition to the provision which I have made for my faithful servant John, sometimes called John White, I charge my whole estate with an annuity to him during his life of fifty dollars; and as the only favor I ever asked of any Government, I do entreat the Assembly of Virginia to permit the said John and his family to remain in Virginia and I do earnestly recommend him and them to my Executor aforesaid, and to my dear brother and niece aforesaid.

"4. My plate and library I leave to my dear niece, E. T. Bryan.

"Witness my hand in Warwick street, Charing Cross, London, this twenty sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, to which I have also appended my seal.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke."

[Endorsed on envelope] "J. R. of R."

"In case of accident to be sent to the U. S."

Anecdote of M. M. Noah.—This gentleman has written a comedy, entitled "*Seven Years in the Life of a Politician.*" It is said to be a sparkler—full of the ready wit and good humor of its vivacious and amiable author. Major Noah has written several successful pieces for the stage, of one of which the New York Mirror tells the following story: It was so redolent of saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and blue and red light, that it set fire to the theatre, and burnt it to the ground. The proceeds of the night were for the benefit of Mr. Noah. The house was filled to its utmost limits with the beauty and fashion of the town. The gross receipts were nearly two thousand dollars. From the conflagration, however, which destroyed the entire theatre, wardrobe, scenery, and all, Mr. Noah's two thousand dollars were saved. Mr. Faulkner, the treasurer, had taken the money with him for safe-keeping; and the next day Mr. Price (the manager) enclosed it to the author. The Mirror says: "We remember the correspondence that ensued, and we were struck with the generosity and magnanimity of Noah, who, notwithstanding his own pecuniary wants, and they were many at the time, returned every fraction of the amount, and caused it to be divided among the performers who had been stripped of their little by the fire." This noble act of Mr. Noah is worthy of the highest praise; but we are sure no public commendation could excite in his heart a glow of pleasure equal to that which it felt when administering to the distress of the unfortunate, by this prompt and self-sacrificing act of benevolence.—*Phil. Herald.*

Horrid Murder.—In Selma, Alabama, resided lately, Messrs. Phillips and Dickerson, physicians. Mr. P. is brother to the wife of W. Bleevin, Esq., a rich cotton planter in that neighborhood; the latter has a very lovely daughter, to whom Dr. D. paid his addresses, and to whom report said he was engaged to be married. A short time since, a gentleman from Mobile visited her father, saw her, fell in love, proposed, was accepted, and married her. Soon after this, a schoolmaster in Selma set a story afloat to the effect that he had heard Dr. D. say things about the lady's conduct before marriage which ought not to be said about any lady. Dr. D. denied having said such things, and the other denied having spread the story; but neither denials sufficed to pacify the enraged parent, whose own feelings and daughter's reputation were thus trifled with. He met D. fired at him two pistols, and wounded him. Dr. D. was unarmed, and advanced to Mr. Bleevin, holding up his hands imploringly, when Mr. B. drew a Bowie knife, and stabbed him to the heart. The doctor dropped dead on the spot; and Mr. Bleevin has been held to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars to answer for the act.

N. O. Commercial Herald.

The Mount Vernon Farmer.—The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally known, and highly admired, by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country, but his character as a farmer was less known in his day, and his memory in this respect is not venerated according to its desert. Possessing ample means and the most ardent love for rural life, he was one of the first experimental and practical farmers in Virginia. His estate at Mt. Vernon, consisted of 10,000 acres of land in one body, equal to about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three, and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: in 1787, he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c. and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 233 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands and kept 24 ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,560, for the use of his family, besides provisions for negroes.

Salisbury Omnibus.—The heat during this week has been quite intense, often as high as 92 degrees (Far.) and the weather quite favorable for harvesting. Corn grows with great rapidity. Flour sells here at $6, Corn at 75 cents, Cotton at about 7 (little done.) The town is quite healthy and the country around scarcely less so. Our town girls look beautiful, notwithstanding the pressure (on their ribs!) they however take a good deal of exercise as well on horse back as on foot: poney riding, and dancing being quite the rage during the solstice. Our beaux (foreign and domestic) are sprightly looking chaps, but they dont seem to get ahead: at least one would conclude so from the barreness of hymenial intelligence. Travelling through here is at a low ebb. Since money has become scarcer or rather *worse* in South Carolina, the state has either become much more healthy, or their springs improved greatly in *medicinal virtues*. Mr. Rencher has no opposition in this Congressional District, nor seems likely to have. Our Female School is flourishing. Our Court Dockets are small. Our jail is empty, and so is *our* pocket. Thus our readers have a sketch of what's going on here and hereabouts.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

From the Richmond Whig.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' SCHEME.

We would ask the especial attention of the public to the following article from the Boston Atlas. Its comments on the abominable project of the privileged class at Washington, to issue, in the teeth of the Constitution, Treasury drafts, and to make a currency other than gold and silver, without the sanction of the legislative branch of the Government, are entitled to serious consideration.

Gen. Jackson, in one of his messages, urged Congress to establish some such system as that now about to be practised. He used the following language: "If such an institution (as a National Bank) is deemed essential to the present operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature whether a national one, founded on the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank."

Congress refused even to consider the monstrous proposition. But, as in every other instance, when the Executive will came in conflict with the representative, the latter was vanquished by usurpation or abuse of power. Congress would not grant the office holders the privilege of banking; they have now taken it into their own hands without authority.

TREASURY WARRANTS AND BANK NOTES.

"And why is it that specie and the Treasury paper are getting so much above par, to use the language of the money mart? It is simply because the bank note currency is falling further below par every day. The standard of value is always at par, and therefore, our bankers and merchants, instead of complaining of the dearness of specie, ought to exclaim against the degradation of the paper, in consequence of the increased issue by those banks that never mean to redeem.

It is gratifying to perceive that the attempt which was intended to degrade the credit of the Treasury, by the absorption of its means in banks, and the refusal to pay it in any thing but depreciated notes, has had the effect, through the measures of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prove that any paper issued by the Treasury is a better currency than the notes of banks—not excepting a Bank of the United States."—*Globe.*

This is now the plan of the administration—a Treasury Bank, and an issue of Treasury Notes. These Treasury notes will be precisely of the character with the paper money of the Revolution—issued by a Government not suable by its creditors—and claiming to be in its Executive Departments in all respects beyond the reach of the Judiciary. They will be precisely like the Assignats of France—and like that paper, and our own continental money, will be redeemed or not, according to the convenience and exigencies of the time. In the event of a war they would be issued in the same quantities as in our last war, when they sank to 20 and 30 per cent. below par, although bearing interest.

The plan we presume to be for a Central Bank at Washington, with branches at the principal post-offices and custom house offices; Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Kendall to be the President and Cashier of the Mother Bank, and Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Greene the officers of the branch in Boston. The end of all this would be to concentrate in the hands of the Executive, besides the distribution of some forty millions of Patronage, the provision of a circulating medium, and the distribution of Bank accommodations to an unlimited amount. The Executive thus becomes the head banker—the great money-lender of the country; with an absolute power over the purses and persons of his subjects.

The Treasury notes which are now illegally issued by the Secretary, and illegally received in the payment of dues to the Government, are not convertible into specie, rest on nothing but the faith of the Government, and derive all their value from their illegal *receivability* at the Custom House. They are a description of paper damned with an unquestionable insolvency. They must bear the stamp of discredit before they can be taken by the public officers. They must carry inconvertibility on their face, or the Government will not accept them. The Government then begin business on failed paper. They commence Banking with the announcement that they cannot pay their debts—and conduct it with illegal certificates of their own insolvency. This is what the Globe means by the "better currency" of the Treasury. This is the "any paper" which is better than any bank notes in the country.

The question is now assuming a shape which refers it directly to Mr. Jefferson's issue of WHIG or TORY.—"The TORIES," said Mr. Jefferson, "are for augmenting the power of the EXECUTIVE; the WHIGS cherish the representative branch." We are of the number who think that the power of the Executive has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. The description which Mr. Fox gave of the British administration of 1798, applies with undiminished force to the present situation of things in this country. "I say"—remarked that distinguished advocate of constitutional liberty—"that to INCREASE THE POWER OF THE CROWN and to ABRIDGE THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE, has been the system of the present administration. I say that it is a wrong system. I say you should DIMINISH THE POWER OF THE CROWN AND INCREASE THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE."

It was on another occasion that the same eminent statesman presented a view of the disasters of 1797, that also corresponds but too well with our own miserable condition.—The same causes in all nations lead to the same results—national dishonor and distress. "The real cause of all our calamities has been"—said Mr. Fox, at the period to which we refer—"that, whether by its own power, or the connivance of Parliament, the CROWN HAS SWALLOWED UP THE WHOLE GOVERNMENT. SERVILITY, BASE SERVILITY, HAS BEEN THE RUIN OF THIS COUNTRY."—The servility of our public men to Andrew Jackson—their acquiescence in measures which they knew could not fail to end in national calamity—tolerated the accursed Experiment upon the happiness, the morals and the prosperity of our people, which has terminated in universal distress, and we might also say universal despair.

And now the chains are to be riveted on the body politic in this state of miserable and unresisting exhaustion. Government Banks have brought us to bankruptcy and ruin—and now the only remedy which the administration propose, is in still more Government Banks—Government banks based on certificates of insolvency—and to be conducted by the same distinguished financiers who have managed with eighty millions of Public Revenue "to hurl the country into universal Bankruptcy!"

The "Experiment" in the West.—The St. Louis Republican of the 21st ult. states that the Surveyor of the Public Lands for that district has declined giving any new contracts for surveying, and that he has no money on hand, in gold, silver, or notes, to pay for work already done."

Effect in the East.—A gentleman who wanted to employ a good working mason and carpenter to go out of the city, thought it worth while to advertise. He did so, stating that he would pay $12 per month and board, and invited applications through the Post Office. On the first day he received five hundred and seventy letters, asking for the situations.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, July 2.

Some days ago I wrote you that great political movements were going on in this great State, which would in time affect the whole Union. Every day's observation develops more of these movements. The Albany Regency has been battling it loud and long, but a conclusion is reached at last, and it appears in the Albany Argus of Saturday morning, in the form of an Address from the Albany General Republican Committee. I can now announce that the Regency at Albany (and the Regency of Albany now hold empire in the Capitol of our common country) have abandoned Col. Benton, abandoned the "Experiment," abandoned the humbugs of the Specie Circular, "the Mint Drops," "the Yellow Boys," "the long silken purses, with the gold peeping out of the interstices;" all, EACH and ALL, are abandoned! This Address denounces the exclusive metallic currency, as the Whigs have denounced it, and in the very language, *as a return to barbarism.* It upholds the CREDIT SYSTEM—think of that, ye of the Globe—the State Banks—the suspension law; and it denounces, and cuts loose from the Radicals, the hard-money-Democrats, the Loco Focos, and the Jacobins of the day.

Attention the whole Van Buren party of the United States! Eyes right! I give you news "in advance of the mail." Eyes front! Wheel by States, by Kingdoms! Right about face! Eat up all you have said! Swallow your own words! Albany, the Capitoline Hill of the New World, has uttered its decree. The *fiat* has gone forth. Henceforth a new order of things is to arise. Right about face as quick as you can, and wheel by kingdoms!

Governor Marcy has wrought the greater part of this revolution. The N. Y. State Banks, with the whole safety fund powers at his side. The land speculators who dabbled deeply in the lands of Illinois and Michigan, and who stimulated the Treasury Circular, which they believed would throw their own lands into market, and keep the Government out, are at his back. It is a curious fact that the New York Van Buren party is made up of the two extremes of society—the very rich and the very poor. The very rich have now cut loose from the very poor; and this address of which I speak denounces their "radicalism" at length.

Now, a word to the Whigs—to Mr. Clay, to Mr. Webster, and to Mr. Calhoun, and to all the other big Whig guns. Get up on the fence, and with your spy-glasses in hand, look around sharply and see what is going on. These New York Regency people have capitulated their principles; but they put their foot down and say they will make no National Bank! Very well! Who cares? They expect us to make one for them, and they will lend us "doughface" votes enough to make one, and then ruin us for doing it. Now, when you get up there on the fence, please stay there, and look on. The Regency People, with their blockhead measures, have put themselves in a condition in which *they*, not we, *must* make a National Bank; I assure them, and I know, that unless the currency is restored by the agency of a National Bank, two-thirds of the little great men, who hold the empire of this great State, will be bankrupted men; and he who knows aught of New York Regency men, knows full well that their principles and their interests are one and indivisible.

The Law.—We see from an extract of Kendall's protest, published in the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, that one of the grounds on which our lawless Postmaster relies to sustain his plea to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, is, that the Marshal is appointed by the President, and that process of the Court, in his hand to execute, might be arrested at once by his removal from office the moment he presented himself. Mr. Kendall knows more of the cozening arts of the demagogue, than of the laws. The act of Congress expressly declares that in case of removal from office, the Marshal shall nevertheless proceed to execute all process *in his hands.* So that this silly position utterly fails him. But, besides this, the act of Congress expressly provides that in case of removal from office, resignation, or other inability, the COURT shall appoint any individual it may think proper to execute its process. Mr. Kendall seems never to have read the law. His protest, we understand, was so ridiculous as to subject him to the jeers of every one who heard it read. It would be safer for him to keep to his vocation.—*Reformer.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS OF JULY 1.

Government Relief.—The *relief* of the poor people has been one of the great objects of solicitude with the Administration party. How this relief has been given to the poor will be seen by the following statement, exhibiting the *relief* extended to those only who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of clothing in the lower part of the city. Comparing the present, the manufacturers have paid to men and women in their employ, as near as we can learn, the amount annexed to their respective firms:

	1836.	1837.
Baker, Johnson & Co.	$190,000	$9,000
Wanzier & Harrison,	104,000	8,000
C. Baker & Co.	90,000	5,000
Brewster, Solomon & Co.	88,000	6,000
Clute & Meade,	86,000	4,000
F. J. Conant & Co.	70,000	8,500
R. H. Osgood & Co.	75,000	
Hobby, Husted & Co.	65,000	
M. & B. Edgar,	55,000	5,500
Cochran & Phillips,	50,000	4,000
Hows & Robinson,	40,000	2,500
D. Smith & Co.	25,000	2,000
Young & Van Eps,	18,000	
Knapp & Banks,	10,000	
Gurner, Conant & Swain,	22,000	
Trask & Baldwin,	18,000	1,000
	$1,006,000	$55,500
	55,500	
	$950,500	

Thus we see sixteen houses *relieved* from raising over nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars this year, and eight thousand hands *relieved* from employment. A great many salesmen have been *relieved* from a competent salary, and a great many carmen and porters from their usual attendance and labor.

Wisconsin Pioneer is the title of a new paper which is to be established at Milwaukee by Col. Philo White, late editor of the North Carolina Standard.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Circular recently issued by the Postmaster of this place, has justly excited the astonishment of all classes of our community. It has been generally supposed that the Post Office Department was established for the *convenience* of the *people*, and not of the individual who might be selected to discharge its duties; but the incumbent in the town of Fayetteville is disposed to reverse the order of things, without the excuse of necessity. In order to make delinquents who are indebted to the Office, suffer the penalties of their delinquency, he has subjected a whole community to the inconvenience of paying specie, at a time when there is not a sufficiency of that currency to meet the ordinary demands of business.

If any contractor, who is paid by draft on his Office, had refused to be paid but in specie, then there would have been a justification for his course. But in the absence of this excuse, (as is understood here) his course is reprehensible, and must of necessity result in much inconvenience to the people. It would really seem that the patience and forbearance of this community were to be taxed to the utmost limit. The inconvenient location of the Office has long been a subject of remark and of just complaint. And now, the arbitrary exaction of specie payment is resorted to, in order to show the world how *independent* the Postmaster is, and his utter disregard of the public convenience. More anon.

A. B.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH JULY,

At Rockingham, North Carolina.

Owing to the late period at which it was determined to celebrate the day, no Oration was pronounced; but the declaration of Independence was read, and an excellent dinner had at the Hotel of Peter Stancil, Esq. After the removal of the cloth, and the appointment of Walter Leak, Sen., as President, and W. B. Cole and W. F. Leak, as V. Presidents, the following set Toast, being the only one reported by the Committee, was offered and drank, viz:

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Prov. 20, 1.

The following Volunteer Toasts were then given:

By F. T. Leak—Texas—Success to her struggles for liberty and independence, and a speedy admission into the Union.

By Dr. J. B. Dobson—May the Fair of the South ever have worthy sons to defend them.

By A. C. Rose—The Arts and Sciences—Congenial with freedom's soil, may they ever prove collateral, coeval and coexistent.

By W. T. Leak—Gen. Hamilton, Ex-Governor of S. C.—An honest statesman. His recent letter to Nicholas Biddle, whilst it shows him above the trammels of party, suggests remedies for the evils of the currency worthy of the support of all parties.

By W. B. Cole—The 4th July, 1837, the 61st Anniversary of American Independence—May this day never be suffered to pass over without some suitable acts of commemoration. The day, the actors, and the beneficial results to mankind, are revered by the free and patriotic in every clime.

By Graham Nicholson—The memory of Alex'r Hamilton—The sagacious statesman, the profound jurist; his name will be handed down to posterity.

By J. P. Leak—The Currency; disordered and deranged—A Bank of the United States, the rightful remedy. Let us, then, no longer quarrel about the "responsibility" of the derangement, but unite like philanthropists and patriots, in amending the Constitution of the U. S., so as to give Congress plenary and *exclusive* power over the currency.

By J. B. Holton—M. Van Buren—May prosperity attend his administration.

By W. G. Webb—North Carolina—Exempt from the spirit of 1836, noted for speculating mania, but will always be found among the first with the spirit of '76, to defend her rights and liberties.

By J. P. Benton—May the freedom of elections be preserved, and the liberty of the press secured to the latest posterity.

By J. C. Knight—The memory of the late Chief Justice Marshall.

By W. C. C. Stancil—Success to the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road.

By P. C. Jennings—Jackson—thy name shall be handed down to the latest posterity, and as centuries revolve, Orators and Poets shall celebrate the day that gave thee birth.

By C. H. Lunceford—May the acts of our new President speak louder than words.

By Neill Nicholson—South Carolina has done herself honor in protecting her rights—May she ever have sons to protect her.

By Dr. P. W. Stancil—May our happy republic ever remain a pharos for freedom's bark whereso'er launched.

By F. T. Leak—The Union of these States—Every friend of popular government desires its perpetuity.

By W. B. Cole—Old North Carolina—the native place of us all and of our forefathers who now sleep forever in her bosom—endeared by many considerations—may the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the present and rising generation conduct her to a destiny more enviable than she has yet attained.

By A. C. Rose—The memory of De Witt Clinton, in whom were blended all the virtues of orator, statesman, patriot and hero. The love of our common country appeared to predominate over every other desire.

By B. L. Holton—May the union of these States prove indissoluble.

By C. C. Cox—The Patriots of the Revolution. Let us not, on this festive occasion, omit a tribute to the memory of those whose exalted virtues have rendered illustrious the day we celebrate.

By P. P. Cox—May the sons of liberty rally around the Star spangled Banner as long as the Earth revolves on its axis.

By A. D. Campbell—The Indians.—Policy and humanity require their speedy removal west of the Mississippi.

By A. McDonald—Our set Toast.—Let us not, on this occasion, be unmindful of its admonition.

By a Guest—The Fair.—It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house.—Prov. 21, 9.

BY REQUEST.

CONVENTION.—STATE OF THE CHURCH AT THE SOUTH.

When the members of the Convention were making statements in regard to their respective Presbyteries, the following paper (which has been forwarded to us for publication) was presented and referred to the Committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

"The undersigned members of this Convention, with a view of presenting a true aspect of the state of the Church, in the States of South Carolina and North Carolina, so far as the same is connected with the causes that have produced the calling and meeting of this body, represent to the Convention.

As to doctrine.

In this respect, if any of the errors condemned by the Act and Testimony, are exerting any influence, it is rather in a negative, than a positive way. It is as we suppose, rather by *withholding* the truth of the doctrines referred to in said Act and Testimony, than in inculcating heretical tenets. Nevertheless, it is a painful fact, that a very extensive influence is exerted by [illegible] who seem to have a *common* [illegible] *excluding* from the people a [illegible] the controversy in our church. [illegible] influence is exerted in such a [illegible] some ministers, and by a [illegible] press, as to produce an impression [illegible] sively, among those subject to [illegible] that the Old School are culpable [illegible] tempting to disturb the peace of [illegible] about the doctrines in question. [illegible] are influenced by an unworthy [illegible] spirit of sectarianism unbecoming [illegible] of the gospel of peace; that the [illegible] are *not* fundamental, and that [illegible] God would be consulted by having [illegible] matter, and restoring peace and [illegible] among brethren. From all of which [illegible] it will appear that, while there [illegible] something like the *same mind* [illegible] fact, a great line of separation [illegible] marked by the sympathies and [illegible] ministers and people.

Let us refer to a few facts: [illegible] The proceedings of the Synods [illegible] Carolina and Georgia, at their last [illegible] are before the Church. Those [illegible] with the present crisis of the Church [illegible] passed *unanimously*; they were [illegible] to the Old School, and recognised [illegible] priety of the call of a Convention [illegible] delegate from a *minority* of Columbia [illegible] nion Presbytery, has told you that [illegible] *jority* of that Presbytery have [illegible] concur in the appointment of [illegible] that Convention; and have appointed [illegible] missioners to the Assembly, who [illegible] probably have no sympathies with [illegible] ceedings. There can be no doubt [illegible] throughout the Synod, there are [illegible] sympathise with the *majority* of the [illegible] Presbytery.

Again. *The press* among us [illegible] course corresponding with the [illegible] sentations. The Southern Religious [illegible] graph is regarded extensively as [illegible] most decided friends of orthodoxy [illegible] erting an influence most favorable [illegible] *New School*—more pernicious [illegible] could do decidedly and more [illegible] professedly of that party. The Christian Herald, published at [illegible] sustained very generally by the [illegible] and has been declared by a unanimous [illegible] of the Presbytery of Concord [illegible] only Newspaper in the South [illegible] which took a decided, firm, unequivocal [illegible] stand in favor of Presbyterian [illegible] order. This paper has been [illegible] mously recommended by a [illegible] Presbytery of Harmony.

The subject of newspapers was [illegible] at the last meeting of the Synod [illegible] Carolina, which elicited great [illegible] two papers were "the Herald" [illegible] Telegraph;" and the friends of [illegible] succeeded by only one vote.*

At the same meeting of the Synod [illegible] tion was introduced to declare all [illegible] bers thereof orthodox and sound [illegible] to the doctrines of the Church; which [illegible] was *opposed*, and received the [illegible] We are also called upon to [illegible] fact, that almost universally, [illegible] men who come out from our [illegible] naries, the Union Seminary [illegible] Columbia, are prejudiced against [illegible] School, and manifest a decided [illegible] to Old School measures and [illegible] papers. The most paralysing [illegible] ever, with which we have *to contend*, [illegible] cry, "we are all orthodox!"

(Signed) J. WITHERSPOON,
J. C. COIT,
ANTHONY W. [illegible]
ARCHIBALD [illegible]
D. G. COIT,
E. W. CARUTH
JNO. W. SIMS.

The foregoing paper was also signed by Walter S. Pharr, as follows:

"Walter S. Pharr. Though a member of Presbytery, is sound in the faith, and has reason to believe, that there are [illegible] minister in holy things, whose views are not altogether with us in [illegible] As to all or any of the young men of the Union Seminary, being rather disposed to favor New School doctrines [illegible] am unable to say, not knowing [illegible] of the fact."

(Signed) WALTER S. [illegible]

*From the printed minutes, and the Noes, it seems the Herald had one vote.

RADICALISM.

The following is an extract from the "Circular Letter" of the Presbytery to the General Assembly:

One of the most formidable evils of the crisis is the wide spread and ever rapidly increasing *radicalism*, manifest both in the Church and State. Its leading principle every where is to be to level all order to the dust. Wherever it has in the power to destroy, it has driven its devastations through the bosom of our beloved country. Amidst the multiplied and revolutionary forms which it has appeared, it is always essentially one principle. It is ever the same in its revolutionary spirit, and tends to the same results. It has in succession, driven the fanaticism the great cause of Reform—of Temperance—and of the right of Conscience. It has aimed to transmute our pure and instructive heresy, our scriptural order into heresy and misrule. It has crowded many of our churches with ignorant zealots and unholy men, driven our pastors from their flocks and wasted and consumed the heritage of the Lord. It has filled the churches with confusion, and our judicatories with conflict; making our venerated and well loved institutions so far as its fearful influence extends, a hissing and a byeword before the American people; and even threatening the dissolution of our national union, as well as the establishment of the Presbyterian Church.

As considerable interest has been manifested, in reference to the ship of the line *Pennsylvania*, about to be launched at the Navy Yard of this city, the following particulars, in relation to her [illegible] received from an attentive friend, may be uninteresting to our readers:

Length on main gun deck,
Do. of keel,
Breadth of beam,
Depth of hold,
Length of mainmast,
Diameter of do.

Phi

An old Baroness.—It is a [illegible] that the widow of Thomas, Lord [illegible] is now living in her 95th year. [illegible] ship has lived to see six Lords Lyndhurst, including the present, since the death of her husband, fifty-eight years ago. The noble ladies attain longevity. The [illegible] usually lead is one of too much [illegible] not to burn out the taper soon.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 3, 1837.

...pliance with a resolution of the Se... 2d of March last, notice is hereby ... the receipts for the month of May ... as ascertained and estimated—

...stoms, about	$986,650
...nds,	877,314
Total,	$1,863,964

...penditures during the same month ... to $2,727,117 96.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKS.

...ve taken some pains to collect ac... ...tails upon the subject of banking ...ns. We have already stated the ...f banks in the country. We now ...y some further views, in a tabular ...m Secretary Woodbury's report, ...e number of banks, and the amount ...g capital, at certain periods of our

Banks.	Capital.
11	$8.935,000
32	22.550,000
75	40.493,000
88	42.610,000
208	82,259,590
246	89,822,422
307	102,210,611
329	111,192,268
506	170,123,788
678	193,584,361
689	316,875,295
823	378,421,168

...r first periods (1792,1801, 1805, ...) cover the whole duration of the ...ed States Bank. The charter of ...ution expired in 1811; and there ...n 88 State banks. The *second* ...tates Bank was chartered under ...son, in 1816. In the *five* years ...vened, between the expiration of ...nk and the chartering of the *second*, ... banks had increased from 88 to ... 152.

...816, the date of the second United ...nk, to 1830, when General Jack... ...mmenced his rigorous attacks upon ... a period of fourteen years—the ...s increased only from 246 to 329, ...—an average of *six* a year. From ...e present time—*seven* years—the ...s have increased 494 (from 329 ...eing an annual average of more ...*ly*.

...nother view. From the Revolu... ...ar to the year 1830, the number ...anks created was 329; from 1830 ...he number created was 494. In ...ls, the policy of General Jackson ...Van Buren has given to the coun... ...State banks than existed in the ...ceding period of our history; yes, ...65.

...g the reader to examine the fore... ...cial table, furnished by the Gov... ...leisurely, and to draw his own con... Let him notice the fact, that in ...e were but 329 banks, and that ...new 823; and then let him wonder, ... at the condition which the coun... ...w in.—*Boston Courier.*

...om the Alexandria Gazette.

...eeting of the Van Buren party, held ...s since in Philadelphia, at which ...s of the General Government were, ... prominent as orators and members ...ttees, we find the following among ...solutions adopted:

...ed, That, according to the Constitution ...ited States, a State Legislature has no ...t to charter companies to emit bills of ... what is called paper money, than they ...harter companies to coin money."

...hat does *the author of the letter to ...Williams* say to this? Hear him, in ...le:

...er they (the founders of the Constitu... ...designed to divest the States of their an... ...ght to incorporate banks, it would now ...rious than useful to inquire. That mat... ...s it relates to the mere question of pow... ...regarded as settled in favor of the con... ...ority of the States."

...AKE THE RESPONSIBILITY."

...elebrated expression was uttered ...ro when he removed the public ...m the depository provided by law, ...d it in the keeping of some scores ...n institutions. "I take the re... ...y" he said, of violating the law, ...ll answer to the country for the ...ces of the measure. The people, ...eir representatives, had refused ... the national purse from the place ...ledged safety; but the Hero, in... ...s war upon the "Monster," and ...introduce his "better currency" ...his Pet to succeed him, boldly de... ...t he would take the responsibility. ...he thereby destroyed the United ...nk, stimulated the State Banks ...t the Union to excessive issues ...ading—has bankrupted the Gov... ...ost some 30 or forty millions of ...ney, and spread a distress through ...which never before had a parallel. ...re the undenied and undeniable ...the "Experiment," and these are ...uences for which he pledged him... ...country to be responsible. It is ...for his partisans to attempt to shift ...sibility—he assumed it, and he ...n not for their craven and boot... ...to transfer it to the Whigs. "I ...responsibility"—and the people ...d him and his advisers to the ...*Richmond Whig.*

...*to be believed?*—The Enquirer

...s readers that "Biddle's Bank ..." The Globe says "the Bank ... Ingersoll." Is the Monster ...it not? We deem it not very ...n the Globe to give the lie to its ...—*Richmond Whig.*

Jackson was in Nashville on ... June, and said to be in good ... bad spirits. He is much dis... ...out John Bell's re-election—no ...yet procured of spunk enough to ...field against that independent ...tive. The Hero's visit to Nash... ...s surmised, had some connection ...nizing an opposition, and, if ...tter could be done, to take the ...lf.—*Richmond Whig.*

...*ble Road.*—The road made by ... Censor from Rome to Terracina, ...yards continued to Brundusium, ...ter twenty-three centuries, one ...remarkable monuments of the Ro... ...and greatness.

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6.

This is the season of dividends. The Marine and Fire Insurance Companies have done well.—The dividends for the last six months have been as follows:—The Atlantic 12½, Ocean 6, Jackson 4, Merchants' Fire 6, Howard 5, Equitable 4, and Life & Trust 6 per cent. The banks are prevented from making any dividends so long as they refuse to pay specie.

Stocks are all gradually improving. The United States Bank, particularly, advanced one or two per cent. The prevailing sentiment is, that that institution is determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of August, by which course the charter will be secure. It is not supposed that the old bills of the bank will be redeemed in any other than in current bank notes. Mr. Biddle has managed his concerns with great adroitness, and he has invested a large amount in cotton at New Orleans, by which means he has put out the bills of the old bank at a premium of 5 to 10 per cent. This cotton, it is believed by those most familiar with the operation, will be laid down in England, and pay a profit of a million of dollars. The profit, however, although great, is by no means as important as the fact of placing this large amount in funds in London, to meet the post notes of the bank payable in that city. It has been asserted by many that Mr. Biddle had placed the institution in a position where they would have to sacrifice a vast amount to redeem his post notes payable in England and on the Continent. It appears, however, that Mr. Biddle's "*Head*," at least, is quite as long as those who have chuckled a little at the prospect of his being cornered in his financial matters.

The Manhattan Bank is the first to be sued. It is to be regretted in the present state of the currency that any bank should be proceeded against. But we believe if any are to have this "favour," none will regret that it should fall on the Manhattan Bank or the Bank of America. These institutions have done more, probably, to bring about the present disastrous state of things, than any other. But to the facts—it is stated, and not contradicted, that Isaac Bronson received in payment of a mortgage, $8000 in Manhattan Bank paper. He called upon the cashier, stated that he had received them in payment of a mortgage, and requested the bank either to redeem their bills in specie, or allow him interest on the amount for them, five or ten years. They refused, and he very properly instituted a suit against the institution. Judgment must be recovered of course.

Mr. Bronson is worth at least a million of dollars. The bank has a capital of two millions, so that the contest is between the *Rich and the Rich*. The middling classes have only to look on.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The Ohio Six per Cent. Loan, redeemable in 1856, for $500,000, was taken on Thursday by Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, at the rate of $112 57-100 for each $100 of stock. This is a price that does not seem to denote any great lack of, or demand for, money just now.

The Crops, we are happy to learn from all parts of the Union, and all parts of the Continent, never promised to be more abundant. The New Brunswick and Canada papers, and letters from Texas, also speak of a bountiful harvest as more than probable.

Franklin Bank, Boston.—Letters received in this city state that this Bank has failed.—*Express.*

The Way it Works.—A few days ago, a gentleman paid $30 in specie into the Patent Office at Washington, for a patent—but concluding not to take that patent, but another, he received a check, at the Patent office, for $20 back—$10 being retained as fees, &c. The next day he put ten more silver dollars with the check, and handed it to the proper officer or clerk, for another patent, but the check was refused, and the silver for the whole required, by the very officer who drew the check, and who had received the silver!—*Boston Atlas.*

Shameful Speculation.—The Post Office receipts are deposited in specie and drawn in specie. Amos Kendall sends on a friend with drafts—sells the specie at a premium of ten per cent, and buys Western money at a discount of ten per cent., and thus *somebody* coolly pockets *twenty* per cent. by the operation.

New Reason for the Pressure.—A Post Master in Burlington County thinks Gen. Jackson the greatest man that ever lived, and in support of this opinion recently remarked to a gentleman—"Only look at the short time he has been out of office, and see what difficulty the country has got into already!!"—*Newark Adv.*

Trouble is brewing in Maine, relative to the disputed Northwestern Boundary line between the U. States and Great Britain.—One of the Maine sheriffs has been arrested and put to jail by the British authorities, for encroaching on their alleged territory. It is nearly time that this question was settled. If the controversy had been with Mexico, Spain, or any other imbecile power whom Gen. Jackson could have bullied into measures, the boundary line would have been run long ago.

Since our last publication two more steamboat disasters have been reported. One of these, the Louisiana, Captain Robert Farr, a large boat, and well known in this city, was lost by running on a ridge of rocks, 30 miles above Shawneetown. She had a heavy cargo of tobacco, cotton, &c. aboard at the time of the accident, which of course made the shock more fatal. We hear of no accident having occurred to any one on board, but the boat is a complete wreck. It is thought the cargo will be recovered without much damage.

The other is that of the Wave, a small up country boat, which was burned at Peoria, on the Illinois river. The passengers and crew all succeeded in getting ashore with the exception of one, a French gentleman, who was burned to death. We have not heard further particulars.

N. O. Bulletin.

Texas.—Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the late session of the Legislature of Mississippi, declaring it expedient, in a national point of view, that Texas be annexed to the United States without delay, it being "essential to the future safety and repose of the Southern States;" and instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to effect this desirable object.

Clement C. Clay has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years, from the State of Alabama, in the place of John McKinley, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Clay is now Governor of the State, and was formerly for several years a Representative in Congress.

Supreme Court.—Charles G. Nelms, of Anson County, has been admitted to County Court practice.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1837.

Cotton.—Sales at 8 cents.

The Aurora Borealis, mentioned in our last, is noticed in many of our exchange papers, from Cheraw in the South, to New York and Boston in the North and East.—Also in Salisbury and Greensborough in this State.

The Foreign debt.—A New York paper estimates that since the suspension of specie payments, about thirty-two millions of the debt due by the merchants of this country, to Europe, has been liquidated, by the shipment of five millions of specie, twenty-five millions of produce, and *two millions of foreign merchandize* returned. This latter is regarded as an extraordinary fact; occasioned by the depreciation of price of such merchandize, the difficulty of selling, and the greater difficulty of getting an available medium of payment in Europe.—The effect of the return of these goods will be very disastrous in the manufacturing towns of England, where trade is already greatly depressed; and will finally react upon the market for American produce.—The quantity of cotton now in Liverpool is 418,000 bales, against 208,000 bales at the same period last year, and the proportion must go on increasing, in consequence of the great crop, the reduced demand for goods, and the difficulty of procuring the means to keep the factories in operation. All these circumstances will have their effect on the price of the growing crop of cotton, which will undoubtedly be a very large one, probably materially greater than any previous crop. It becomes the planters, therefore, to predicate their arrangements upon a very low price, and to endeavor to live as much within their means as possible.

The U. States Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the six months ending on the 4th inst. The Stock, which had been worth 112½, at once fell accordingly to 108½, but in a day or two after, rose to 110½, at which it was sold at the last dates.

It will be seen that the Bank is about to resume specie payments, and that common rumor has fixed on the 1st of next month as the period for the resumption. The object is to place the charter beyond the power of the Legislature, which might declare it forfeited if specie payments were suspended for 90 days.

As a friend of the institution, but more particularly for the good of the country, we are rejoiced at the movement. We must in candor say, however, that we should like to see some explanation of the grounds on which the Bank has determined to resume on its new notes, and not on those of the old Bank, which it is said to have thrown so largely into circulation within a month or two past. Its enemies blame, and its friends cannot defend, its course in this respect.

Since the above was in type, we have met with the following article, which denies that the Bank is about to resume. We know not which statement is correct:—

From the Baltimore American.

United States Bank.—The article which we published on Tuesday, from the New York Journal of Commerce, in reference to the reported speedy resumption of specie payments by the United States Bank, it appears is not correct. We have ascertained from a correct source that at present the bank has no such intention. Its situation is said to be precisely thus: For every dollar of its notes in circulation, it has an equal amount of specie in its vaults, that is, four or five millions.

Were the bank to resume payment before the measure is generally adopted, it would be drawn upon by every moneyed institution and individual holding its notes, and the inevitable consequence would be that in a few days it would have neither circulation nor specie. Whereas, by retaining its five millions of coin, it possesses a basis on which to issue twenty millions with safety, whenever specie payments become general. We further learn that effectual measures have been adopted to prevent a contingency occurring which would enable the Executive or Legislative authority of Pennsylvania to annul its charter.

The Editor's share.—We have received from a friend (whose modesty will not permit us to name him,) a Beet, of the delicious French Sugar species, which weighed 7 lbs. This kind does not usually grow to half the size of the above, and it is evidence of rare skill in horticulture which can produce them so large.

Another friend has raised a Turnip this summer which measured 24 inches in circumference.

The practice of sending such prodigies as these to Editors, is, we take the occasion to say, a very excellent one, inspiring emulation among the cultivators, and a very comfortable feeling among the fraternity. If any of our friends can beat the above beet and turnip, we shall be most happy to announce the fact, provided always that it be fully manifest to our senses of seeing and tasting, as in the above case.

Mr. Macon.—The Richmond Enquirer thus notices the death of Mr. Macon:

Mr. Macon was one of those Patriots who filled a large space in the nation's eye. He was a long time a member of Congress from the State of North Carolina—He was in the House of Representatives in the trying crisis of 1798–99—and for many years afterwards. He was once Speaker of the House—and he subsequently served as a member of the Senate of the United States. At all times he was the firm Republican—the pure patriot—the excellent citizen—the honest man. No one ever more completely realized the elevated character of the Roman Poet, "*Justum et tenacem propositi virum.*" But we forbear—we leave it to abler pens to do justice to Nathaniel Macon.

He was the bosom friend of Jefferson and of Madison—No one was more devoted to him than John Randolph—No one had formed a loftier opinion of him, than he did upon the most intimate acquaintance. In the paper which he wrote for his last will in January, 1832, he leaves the following memorable tribute in honor of his friend:

"To Nathaniel Macon I give and bequeath my oldest high silver candlesticks, my silver punch ladle with whalebone handle, a pair of silver cans with handles and my crest engraved thereon, my hard metal dishes that have my crest of J. R. in old English letters engraved thereon, also the plates with the same engraving, the choice of four of my best young mares and geldings, and the gold watch by Roskell, that was Tudor's, with the gold chain; and may every blessing attend him, the best and purest and wisest man that I ever knew."

MEXICO—*Important!*—By our Express slip from the Office of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of Friday last, we have the following official decree of the Mexican government, which is signed by President Bustamente and the other proper officers:

The President of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claims, which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and those in which they cannot agree, may be submitted to the decision of a friendly power, the United States of America agreeing thereto.

Art. 2d. The Government is further hereby authorised, that in case the United States of America should refuse to give the satisfaction, which on our part we have a right to demand, according to the treaty, or in case the open aggressions should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of said nation, to prohibit the introduction and the use of its manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the Republic.

Snow in North Carolina, June 21st, 1837.—Our correspondent at Jefferson, Ashe county, writes as follows:

"On the morning of the 21st instant, SNOW was seen falling at Jefferson, N. C! The weather has been unusually cold for several days. Our citizens are now (8 o'clock A. M.) seen crowded around the fire side, or riding in their overcoats, a strong breeze from N. W. No frost since 16th May. Let it be remembered that Ashe county is an elevated situation. Perhaps its altitude is greater than that of any other county in the Union."—*Raleigh Star.*

Granville District.—We are authorized to announce Col. John L. Henderson, of Granville (Whig) as a Candidate to represent the Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash.—*Raleigh Register.*

The North Carolina Cherokees.—The Cherokees residing in the Mountains of N. Carolina, are the most wild, savage and ungovernable of the whole tribe; and some apprehensions have been felt in relation to what their future conduct might be. They are somewhat stubborn, and do not seem to be willing to remove. They, however, as yet, manifest no hostile intention. Major Payne, of the United States Army, passed here a few days ago, on his way from Valley river, North Carolina, to New Echota, Georgia; and he informed us that the Indians were entirely quiet, manifesting no hostile intentions whatever. The troops at Valley river were in good health, and every thing going on well.—*Tennessee Journal.*

From the Albany Evening Journal Extra.
JULY 7th, half-past 4 P. M.

Disastrous Boat Wreck.—The passengers of the Rail-road from Utica this afternoon, bring information that the steam boat Monroe, which left Buffalo on the 19th ult. was lost on the Upper Lakes. The Monroe had between 300 and 400 passengers; but few of which survived.

Extract of a letter from Mobile, dated July 4, 1837.

The legislature has sanctioned the suspension of specie payment for three years, and created five millions of six per cent. bonds, to be divided equally among the State Bank and Branches, which is one million to each.

All the banks are to give one, two and three years to debtors, provided satisfactory security be given, interest 8 per cent. per annum. A mortgage given by a debtor is to be a judgment mortgage. The banks are all authorised to issue one, two and three dollar bills.

Mississippi.—We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from a respectable lawyer in Mississippi, dated 7th June, from which we extract the following:—*N. Y. Express.*

The times here are dreadful, and in my opinion not half what they will be next Spring. The present crop will go to pay judgments—their deeds of trust on land and negroes. I do not believe our merchants will get any pay, so they cannot pay the Northern merchants. And I predict that not one note in one hundred will be paid this year to the Northern or the New Orleans or to our merchants.

This is a bad picture, but it is best to be prepared for the worst. I have been compelled to ask all my correspondents to pay *postage* hereafter. It is small to them, but heavy on me, with my numerous correspondents, and now it is almost impossible for me or any one else to raise *specie* enough to pay postage. It sells at 100 per cent. and is jumped at. If things keep on at this rate not one letter in 20 will be taken out of the Post Office in a month. In truth nothing but the banks will have any *specie* to pay *with*.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated,

"ALABAMA, JUNE 27.—We are pleased to inform you of fine seasons, which have been general through the country. Prospects, we are informed, on your plantation for a crop of Cotton and Corn, none can be better. The Banks under the direction of the Legislature, will extend to debtors one, two and three years. If this arrangement be entered into, it will make all matters easy; in addition thereto three to seven millions of dollars will be issued in Bonds and Post Notes—all for the benefit of the debtors."

Steam Carriages.—We did not know that the decline and fall of horseflesh had gone so far, in England, as would seem to be the case from the subjoined paragraph, quoted from a late London paper. We knew, indeed, that carriages propelled by steam power had been brought to a state of employment and utility, but not that they were to be seen careering through the streets of London, and that too, not as occasional sights and marvels, but as familiar things, and of so little notability as not to elicit observation in the newspapers, except now and then, on the occasion of a blow-up or other disaster. One thing appears rather conclusively—that the people do not like them much, if we may judge from the language of the London editor.

One of those modern nuisances, a steam carriage, while passing through Pall-mall on Saturday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, blew up opposite the Opera colonnade, to the terror of the many persons passing that crowded thoroughfare; fortunately no lives were lost, nor was any mischief done, except to the machine itself.

Liverpool Cotton Market on the 27th of May.—The ship Parthenon, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool on the 2d inst., sailed from Liverpool on Sunday the 28th of May. The latest English papers were to the morning of the 27th. By letters dated at Liverpool the evening of the 27th, and forwarded by the Parthenon, we learn that the sales in the Cotton Market, on the 27th, were unusually large. Six thousand bales were sold at an advance of ⅛ and ¼ over the prices of the 26th, which we have before published. The sales closed with a prospect of an increase rather than a diminution of prices.

From Florida.—By the schr. *Polly*, Capt. Williams, arrived yesterday, we have received the Jacksonville *Courier* of the 29th ult. from which we copy the following paragraphs:

Day before yesterday, Mr. Kingsley's negroes past here from Drayton Island, which they had abandoned because the Indians made their appearance on the Island. The Negroes stated they saw Indians, and saw fires in various directions.

It is reported that the mail rider was stopped at the River Styx, by Indians—that they told him to carry "his news" back; that no more should go through their country.

General Jesup has for some days been expected to arrive at Black Creek, and possibly he is there now but we have not yet heard of his arrival.

It is also reported, how true we cannot say, that the Indians have burned the Government buildings at Volusia.

The Urrea.—In our last we omitted to mention that the Mexican brig of war, General Urrea, sailed from this port with the Vandalia, on the 16th. Orders had been received here, by the commander of the squadron, to pay all her expenses, and to place her in the same situation as that in which she was when the capture was made. Lieut. Moore, U. S. Navy, went out in the Gen. Urrea, but no other person from the squadron is on board of her. We understand the commander of the Gen. Urrea declined hoisting the flag of Mexico, until he could communicate with his government. The brig therefore, presents the singular anomaly of a vessel of war sailing upon the seas, without any distinctive mark or characteristic to show that she belongs to any nation.

From what we can gather from the course of our government, in relation to the capture of the Gen. Urrea, it would seem that the act itself is to be disavowed by government, but no positive censure is to fall on Capt. Mervine.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

The Wetumka (Ala.) *Argus* of 26th ult. says: "There has been a riot at Helicon, or Gunter's Landing, in Marshall county, in which some lives have been lost. We have not been able to gather any thing certain as to the origin and result, further than vague report. It is stated that the aid of some United States' Troops, was called in, to dispossess Col. STEEL, of a piece of property in the vicinity of the above named place, and that the personal friends of both parties, having been mustered, an altercation ensued, in which the Clerk of the County Court was killed, (and report says others,) and several wounded. There has been no mail from that direction this week—our mail riders to Wetumka, are easy-minded chaps, and only bring the mail when it suits their convenience."

A Voice from the West.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter, the original having been submitted to the inspection of the editors. It is brief, but significant, and full of matter:—

Logansport, June 11th.

DEAR BROTHER.—I want you to come on here as soon as you can, for times is good here. Laboring men has from $24 to $26 per month, and found, and cannot get men anuff, and, dear brother, I want you to come to Philadelphia and take your passage on the canal to Pittsburg, from there by steamboat to Madison. From there you will have to walk 130 miles to Logansport. You will go through Indianapolis and a beautiful country.

Flour here is $8 25 per barrel, potatoes 50 cents a bushel, good beef 6 cents per pound, and dear brother get yourself a wife before you come, and bring me one, for girls is scarce here, and proud too.

Louis Philippe.—It may not be within the knowledge of our readers, says the Camden, N. J. Mail, that Louis Philippe, the citizen King of the French nation, was at one time a schoolmaster of Haddonfield, in this county.

A man thereabout also says he owes master Phillippe a grudge for a severe trouncing the monarch gave him on his seat of honor, while a pupil at his school.

An Excellent Law.—After the 4th of July, the carrying of deadly weapons in Mississippi will be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

LET THE PEOPLE INSTRUCT.

We sometime since proposed that the people of North Carolina should hold preliminary meetings, to instruct Messrs. Brown and Strange on some of the matters in which they seem most unfortunately to misunderstand their constituents: since then a stronger case has occurred: ruin has come over the country, and there appears to be no possible way to get rid of it unless Mr. Van Buren shall be made to change some of his *understandings* of the people. His great principle of action is the will of the people, whether they be right or wrong, and in following devotedly the will of General Jackson, he departed not very far from his principle, for he saw the people ratifying and confirming every thing Gen. Jackson did, however absurd or wicked, in its tendency. He has said that his opinions were known before his election: that therefore they were approved by the people, and with these lights he must follow them out: We are greatly mistaken however, if Mr. Van Buren has not become heartily sick of a position which out of subserviency to one misled man, and out of fear for another bullying one, he has been forced to assume: We are satisfied that with a very *small* voice from the people on the subject of the currency, he would change that position and assume the only one which can give any credit to his administration. There are other matters, however, on which we could not expect to find Mr. Van Buren so yielding, and on which therefore, public expression should be full and peremptory. For instance the great question of the public lands. This subject has been taken up in North Carolina, and discussed fully before the people, there can be no doubt as to their wishes, and Mr. Van Buren ought to hear from them directly. By the way, they might embrace the occasion of giving our Senators a further hint on that and several other subjects. There can be no possible objection to the people's coming together, not only in North Carolina, but elsewhere in the country. The present state of public affairs seems imperiously to demand some such course, and we believe that if the presses in our State favorable to the project, were to take a little pains, a very general voice might be called forth from the People. We have received communications from various sources *of the very highest respectability*, approving our views on this subject, and urging us not to let the proposal drop. No hope remains for our country but AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE against their rulers. Elections are too much matters of inference and too easily evaded to answer for the crisis. A plain direct talk from the people upon these subjects addressed to their representatives would be understood and obeyed.

MARRIED,

In Mobile, Ala. on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ives, JOSEPH SEAWELL, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA C. CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of Hugh Campbell, Esq. all formerly of this town.

DIED,

In Washington City, on the morning of the 7th inst. in the 16th year of his age, JOSEPH ROWAN PEARSON, son of the late Jos. Pearson, Esq.

At his residence in Jasper county, Georgia, on the 29th ult. Mr. RICHARD MINTER, in the 47th year of his age. The deceased was a native Chatham county, N. C. but has resided for the last twenty odd years, in Jasper county, and has been for a great many years an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was much respected by his neighbors and acquaintances; and was an industrious, honest and worthy citizen. He has left a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss; to them irreparable.

Georgia Journal.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, on the 3d inst. Boat Post Boy, with Flour, Feathers and Rags, for Geo. McNeill, Hall & Johnson, Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, J. G. & J. H. Cook, Curtis & Myrover, and D. Carver.

Also, on the 6th, Boat Diligence, with a full load Cotton, Flour, Lard and Tobacco, for C. P. Mallett, David Shaw, and Hall & Johnson.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 12.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 15 a 1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, P. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 9½	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	15 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 7.

Turpentine $1 75; Tar 80; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 8 00 a 9 00; Flooring do. 9 00 10 00; Scantling 8 00 a 9 00; Timber 8 00 a 9 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel 6 00; R. O. rough 12½ a 14 00; do. Staves 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 50; Corn 1 00 a 1 12; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Green Turtle Soup.

A FINE GREEN TURTLE, direct from the Bahamas, will be served up at the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, July 12, 1837.

WAGONS for Sale.

THE Subscribers have one Wagon on Elliptic Springs, suitable for a Family. Also, two upon Chains, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

PECK & DEMING.

Fayetteville, July 10th, 1837. 49 3w

For Rent,

THE STORE formerly occupied as a Drug Store by Dr James H. Dickson, Hay street, opposite the Lafayette Hotel. Possession given after 24th August next. Inquire of

H. ERAMBERT.

July 12, 1837. 49 3w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of G. W. RAGLAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the firm, to present them for settlement. The settling of all claims will be attended to by John S. Raboteau, or either of the partners.

G. W. RAGLAND,
M. N. LEARY.

July 10, 1837. 49 4w

For Sale,

THAT elegant DWELLING HOUSE, with all the necessary Out-Houses, on Haymount, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, and at present, by Mr. P. Pearce, will be sold at private sale, if applied for soon, otherwise it will be sold at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

N. McKINNON, Assignee.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1837. 49 2w.

Pocket Book Lost.

THE Subscriber lost, in the streets of Fayetteville, supposed between the Market-House and the Lafayette Hotel, on the 4th of July, a small Pocket WALLET, containing between $30 and $40 in North Carolina Bank Notes, principally $3 notes of the Bank of the State. Also, 2 Notes of hand, one given by W. M. Peabody, of Georgia, for $125, payable on demand; the other by Turquil Stewart of Robeson County, for $59 75, with a credit of $5 on the same. There was also a gold Breast Pin in the Pocket Book; with some receipts and other papers. All persons are cautioned against trading for the above Notes, and the makers thereof against paying them to any person except myself or my order. A liberal reward will be given for the restoration of the contents, or any portion thereof. Apply at the Observer office.

NORMAN SHAW.

Robeson County, July 8, 1837. 49 3tp.

LAND For Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his whole possessions of LAND, containing six hundred acres or upwards, it is well timbered, with excellent water and part of a Mill Seat on a never failing stream; part of the Swamp Land, with a little draining, will produce well; tolerable good Houses and a healthy situation, lying on the road leading from the Rocky Ford to Fayetteville, by McEachin's Bridge. A good bargain may be had. Any person wishing to purchase Land will call and examine the premises.

ALLEN SMITH, Sen'r.

Richmond County, N. C. July, 1837. 1w.

Committed.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 30th ult., a negro man named NED, the property of Gen. Dudley; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, foreteeth decayed, and about 45 years old. Ned was hired to a Mr. Cooper, who has a Contract on the Wilmington Rail Road. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED. MOORE, Jailer.

July 11, 1837. 49-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

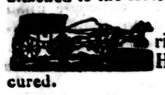
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ✕ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

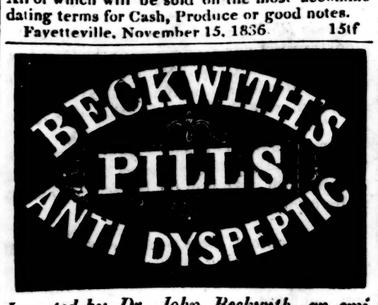
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

650 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Notice.

AT the November Term, 1834, of Bladen County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Isabella Davis, deceased.—The Heirs entitled to distribution, are informed that the Funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items, to any of the distributees after this day.

ABSALOM POWELL,
Adm'r de bonis non.

May 27, 1837. 44-6tpd.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of GOODS, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

J. J. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

Commission & Forw... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having estab... in Wilmington for the purpose o... the above business, respectfully te... vices to the public. Goods consigned... forwarded with the utmost dispatch... ry particularity observed.—Particular... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flo... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase... flatters himself that a knowledge of t... bined with unremitting attention, w... a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JO...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott &... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fa...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old W... has had the advantage o... the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Se...
A few casks Ground Plaister...
2000 bushels Turk's Island Sa...
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qua...
90 pieces heavy German Cot...
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, ...
common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT...

GROCERIES

Dry Goods, Hardware an...

For sale by

JOHN HUSK...

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copar...

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt... by mutual consen: on the 8th... All persons indebted to said firm a... make immediate payment to A. M... is fully authorised to grant discharge...

GOOLD HU...
LEVI HUR...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Wh...

for FAMILY USE.

10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGA...
6 Single Florida Moss Mattres...

J. HUS...

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received l... ministration on the personal e... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Sep... 1836, of Cumberland County Cou... having claims against the Estate o... ceased, are hereby requested to p... the Subscriber within the time presc... or this notice will be plead in bar o... and all persons indebted to said E... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHO...

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late f... & JOHNSON, are hereby no... subscriber alone is authorized to se... and it is essential that the accounts... tled without delay.

DANIEL...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S RE...

For Churches, Manufactories, P... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebra... ders in this country, having m... ments with the Subscriber to rece... all orders for their Bells of any siz... which they will warrant of the very... quality, not surpassed by any Bells... Also, Town Clocks, Church and P... of superior finish and tones. Orders... information given by

JAMES M...

N B. They will warrant their Bells... any fail to give satisfaction, they ma... ed for another. Also Old Bells re...

Fayetteville, October 20. 183...

French Burr Mill...

For Wheat, and Cologne... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent... the above Mill Stones in this St... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers... would here inform those wanting... they can be furnished by sending... me at this place. We *warrant* the... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a... stead.

C. J. OR...

Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL... TER supply of

DRY GOO...

GROCERIES, HARD...
Crockery, Hats and...

Which they offer low for Cash or... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE A...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valu... lar Medicine. Just received...

E...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molas...

In Store and for Sale by the S...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (ass...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing M...

THOS. SANDF...

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a h... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the b... manure. Those that want rich h... to apply for this Plaster, as now is t... it advantageously. Call on J. E. P... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received...

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime...
20 barrels calcined Plaister Par...
ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister...
Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly...

All of which I will sell low for Ca...

He intends to keep a large and re... these articles at all times, and from h... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and... can always speak confidently as to q... the articles.

JOHN E. PATT...
3 doors South of the B...

February 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG HOR...
1 Second hand WAGON, with S... Gear. Apply to

C. J...

May 3, 1837.

Cheap Pap...

For sale at the Book Store of E...